

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

SUBDIVISION OF BUDGET ALLOCATION
TO SUBCOMMITTEES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1977

SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b) OF
THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974



SEPTEMBER 22, 1976.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1976

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Printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1976

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., September 22, 1976.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On Wednesday, September 22, 1976, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, by voice vote, ordered reported its subdivision among its subcommittees of budget authority and outlays allocated to it in the statement of managers accompanying the conference report on S. Con. Res. 139 as required by section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

Our report is transmitted herewith as directed by the Committee.
Sincerely,

JAMES A. HALEY, *Chairman.*

(III)

CONFIDENTIAL

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM THE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a formal letter of transmittal, likely detailing the transfer of records or information related to the subject matter.]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

Union Calendar No. 827

94TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
2d Session } { No. 94-1644

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS PURSUANT TO SECTION 302(b) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

SEPTEMBER 22, 1976.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HALEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

Pursuant to section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs submits the report of its subdivision among subcommittees of budget authority and outlays allocated to it in the conference report on the second budget resolution for fiscal year 1977.

ALLOCATION OF BUDGET TOTALS TO COMMITTEE

The joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on Senate Concurrent Resolution 139, the Second Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1977, provides total budget authority of \$451.6 billion of which \$543 million is allocated to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Total outlays provided in the conference report are \$413.1 billion of which \$456 million is allocated to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Budget authority and outlays as allocated to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs are distributed by budget functions in the conference report as follows:

ALLOCATION OF BUDGET TOTALS TO COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

[In millions]	Budget authority	Outlays
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, total	¹ \$543	¹ \$456
300—Natural resources, environment and energy	119	36
450—Community and regional development	242	238
800—General government	2	2
850—Revenue sharing	179	179

¹ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

SUBDIVISION OF BUDGET ALLOCATION AMONG SUBCOMMITTEES

After consulting with the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has subdivided the committee allocation of budget authority and outlays among its subcommittees as follows:

SUBDIVISION OF BUDGET ALLOCATION AMONG SUBCOMMITTEES OF INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

[In thousands]

	<i>Budget authority</i>	<i>Outlays</i>
Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, total-----	\$542, 541	\$456, 000
Subcommittees:		
National Parks and Recreation-----	33, 320	1, 920
Water and Power Resources-----	38, 692	34, 302
Energy and the Environment-----	40	40
Territorial and Insular Affairs-----	19, 256	19, 353
Mines and Mining-----	48, 100	912
Indian Affairs-----	244, 108	240, 520
Public Lands-----	159, 000	158, 928
Undistributed-----	25	25

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET ALLOCATION BY SUBCOMMITTEE AND FUNCTION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is allocated \$542,541,000 in mandatory budget authority and \$456,000,000 in outlays. These totals are distributed by function to subcommittees as follows:

[In thousands]

	<i>Budget authority</i>	<i>Outlays</i>
Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation:		
300—Natural resources, environment and energy: Man- datory under existing law-----	\$33, 320	\$1, 920
Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources:		
300—Natural resources, environment and energy: Man- datory under existing law-----	35, 692	31, 302
850—Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assist- ance: Mandatory under existing law-----	3, 000	3, 000
Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment:		
300—Natural resources, environment and energy: Man- datory under existing law-----	40	40
Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs:		
800—General government: Mandatory under existing law-----	256	—152
850—Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assist- ance: Mandatory under existing law-----	19, 000	19, 505
Subcommittee on Mines and Mining:		
300—Natural resources, environment and energy: Man- datory under existing law-----	48, 100	912
Subcommittee on Indian Affairs:		
450—Community and regional development: Mandatory under existing law-----	241, 908	238, 320
800—General government: Mandatory under existing law-----	2, 200	2, 200
Subcommittee on Public Lands:		
300—Natural resources, environment and energy: Man- datory under existing law-----	2, 200	2, 128
850—Revenue sharing and general purpose fiscal assist- ance: Mandatory under existing law-----	156, 800	156, 800
Undistributed:		
300—Natural resources, environment and energy: Man- datory under existing law-----	25	25
Total-----	542, 541	456, 000

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.4 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to contraception, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, children are now seen as a source of labour and income, rather than as a burden.

Another reason for the rapid growth of the world population is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including improved medical care, increased access to social services, and a shift in cultural values. In many parts of the world, old age is now seen as a time of respect and honour, rather than as a time of poverty and neglect.

The rapid growth of the world population has a number of implications for the future. One of the main implications is that there will be a need for more resources to support the growing population. This includes more food, water, and energy. It also includes more housing and more social services. The rapid growth of the world population also has implications for the environment. The growing population is putting increasing pressure on the environment, and this is leading to a number of problems, including global warming and the depletion of natural resources.

There are a number of ways in which the world population can be managed more sustainably. One of the main ways is to improve the way in which resources are used. This includes reducing waste and increasing efficiency. It also includes using renewable resources instead of non-renewable resources. Another way to manage the world population more sustainably is to improve the way in which people are educated. This includes providing more access to education and training, and promoting a culture of sustainability.

The rapid growth of the world population is a major challenge for the future. It is a challenge that requires a number of different solutions. It requires a commitment to sustainable development, and it requires a commitment to improving the lives of all people. If we can meet these challenges, we can ensure a bright future for the world.

